MESSAGE ON THE WATERWAYS

PRESIDENT URGES THE NEED FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

Says the Report of the Waterways Commission Shows That Commerce Has Been Driven From the Mississippi by the Raliroads-Suggests a Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-President Roose velt sent to Congress to-day a message accompanying a preliminary report of the Inland Waterways Commission appointed by him last March to investigate the problem of improving inland navigation. The message commends the report, saying it is "thorough, conservative, sane and just." The remainder of the message is taken up principally in urging Congress to action, line with views heretofore expressed by the President, notably on his recent Southern trip.

Perhaps the most significant part of the message is that which relates to the decline of commercial transportation on inland waterways. With regard to this the Presi-

"The commission finds that it was unregulated railroad competition which prevented or destroyed the development of commerce on our inland waterways. The Mississippi, our greatest natural highway, is a case in point. At one time the traffic upon it was without a rival in any country The report shows that commerce was driven from the Mississippi by the railroads. While production was limited, the railways, with their convenient terminals, gave quicker and more satisfactory service than the waterways. Later they prevented the restoration of river traffic by keeping down their rates along the rivers, recouping themselves by higher charges elsewhere. They also acquired waterfronts and terminals to an extent which made water competition impossible. Throughout the country the railways have secured such control of canals and steamboat lines that to-day inland waterways transportation is largely in their hands. This was natural and doubtless inevitable under the circumstances, but it should not be allowed to continue unless under careful Government regulation.

Comparatively little inland freight is carried by boat which is not carried a part of its journey by rail also. As the report shows, the successful development and use of our interstate waterways will require intelligent regulation of the relations between rail and water traffic. When this is done the railways and waterways will assist instead of injuring each other. Both will benefit, but the chief benefit will accrue to the people in general through quicker and cheaper transportation.

The report rests throughout on the fundamental conception that every waterway should be made to serve the people as largely and in as many different ways as possible. It is poor business to develop a river for navigation in such a way as to prevent its use for power when by a little foresight it could be made to serve both purposes. We cannot afford needlessly to sacrifice power to irrigation or irrigation to domestic water supply when by taking thought we may have all three."

SUGGESTS BOND ISSUE The President makes his most direct recommendations in concluding the message, in which he says:

The improvement of our inland waterways can and should be made to pay for itself, so far as practicable, from the incidental proceeds from water power and other uses. Navigation should, of course, be free. But the greatest return will come from the increased commerce, growth and prosperity of our people. For this we have ready waited too long. Adequate funds should be provided, by bond issue if neces-sary, and the work should be delayed no longer. The development of our water-ways and the conservation of our forests are the two most pressing physical needs of the country. They are interdependent and they should be met vigorously, together and at once. The questions of organization, powers and appropriations are now before the Congress. There is urgent need for prompt and decisive ac-

In the body of the message the President savs: "Our river systems are better adapted to the needs of the people than those of any other country. In extent, distribution, navigability and ease of use they stand first. Yet the rivers of no other civilized country are so poorly developed, so little used or play so small a part in the industrial life of the nation as those of the United States In view of the us - made of rivers elsewhere the failure to use our own is astonishing and no thoughtful man can believe that it will last. The accompanying report indicates clearly the reasons for it and the way to end it."

After the reference to the railroads the President continues in part:
"The various uses of waterways are now dealt with by bureaus scattered through four Federal departments. At present, therefore, it is not possible to deal with a river system as a single problem. But the commission here recommends a policy under which all the commercial and industrial uses of the waterways may be developed at the same time. To that end Congress should provide some administrative machinery for coordinating the work of the various departments so far as it relates to waterways. Otherwise there will not only be delay but the people as a whole will

fail to get from our streams the benefits to which they are justly entitled. WATER POWER MONOPOLIES.

The commission recognizes that the cost of improving our inland waterways will be large, but far less than would be required to relieve the congestion of traffic by railway extension. The benefits of such improvement will be large also, and they will touch the daily life of our people they will touch the daily life of our people at every point, uniting the interests of all the States and sections of our country. The cost and the benefits should be equitably distributed, by cooperation with the States and the communities, corporations and individuals beneficially affected. I heartily concur in the commission's recommendation to this end. Such cooperation should result in united effort in carrying out the great duty of improving our inland waterways. While we delay, our rivers remain unused, our traffic is periodically congested and the material wealth and natural resources of the country related to waterways are being steadily absorbed by waterways are being steadily absorbed by

at monopolies. Among these monopolies, as the report of the commission points out, there is no other which threatens, or has ever threat-ened, such intolerable interference with the daily life of the people as the consolidation of companies controlling water power. I call your special attention to the attempt of the power corporations, through bills intro-duced at the present session, to escape from the possibility of Government regulation

in the interests of the people.

"These bills are intended to enable the corporations to take possession in perpetuity of national forest lands for the purposes of their business where and as they please, wholly without compensation to the public. Yet the affects nublic. Yet the effect of granting such privileges, taken together with rights already acquired under State laws, would be to give away properties of enormous value.

Through lack of foresight we have formed the habit of granting without compensation extremely valuable rights amounting to monopolies on navigable streams and on the public domain. The repurchase at great expense of water rights thus carelessly given away without return has already begun in the East, and before long will be necessary in the West also. No rights in-volving water power should be granted to any corporations in perpetuity, but only for a length of time sufficient to allow them to conduct their business profitably. A reasonable charge should of course be made for valuable rights and privileges which

they obtain from the national Government. they obtain from the national dovernment.
The values for which this charge is made will ultimately, through the natural growth and orderly development of our population and industries, reach enormous amounts. A fair share of the increase should be safeguarded for the benefit of the provider of the pro the people, from whose labor it springs. The proceeds thus secured, after the cost of administration and improvement has been met, should naturally be devoted to the development of our inland waterways.

WASTE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. "The report justly calls attention to the fact that hitherto our national policy has been one of almost unrestricted disposition and waste of natural resources and em-

phasizes the fundamental necessity for conserving these resources upon which our present and future success as a nation primarily rests. Running water is a most valuable natural asset of the people, and there is urgent need for conserving it for navigation, for power, for irrigation and for domestic and municipal supply." After telling of the work done by the commission the message goes on: "Its report is a plea, in the light of actual facts, for simplicity and directness in dealing." with the great problem of our inland water-ways in the interest of the people. It submits no specific plans or recommendations concerning even the most important projects. The first of these, of course, concerns the Mississippi and its tributaries, whose commercial development will directly affect half our people. The Mississippi should be made a loop of the sea and work upon it should be begun at the earliest possible moment. Only less important is the Atlantic inner passage, parts of which are already under way. The inner passages along the Gulf coast should be extended and connected with the Atlantic waters. The need for the developing of the Pacific coast rivers is not less pressing. Our people are united in mits no specific plans or recommendations

less pressing. Our people are united in support of the immediate adoption of a progressive policy of inland waterway THE COMMISSION'S REPORT. The preliminary report of the Inland Waterways Commission, which accom-Waterways Commission, which accompanied the foregoing message of the President, was submitted by Representative Theodore Burton of Ohio, Senator Newlands of Nevada, Senator Warner of Missouri, Senator Bankhead of Alabama, Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, and Messrs. W. J. McGee, F. H. Newell, and Gifford Pinchot. The findings and work of the commission are generally indicated in the President's message. President's message.
In three paragraphs of the commission's

report may be found substantially its rec-ommendations. They are in part: We recommend that any plans for improving the inland waterways shall take account of the present and prospective relation of rail lines to such waterways and shall ascertain so far as may be whether such waterways when improved will be effectively used in the face of railway competition, and that the relations between railways and waterways be further exam-ined with the purpose of devising means of rendering the two systems complementary and harmonious and making such fair division of traffic that rates and management may be coordinated economically and

We recommend that hereafter any plans for the use of inland waterways in connec-tion with interstate commerce shall regard the streams of the country as an asset of the people, shall take full account of the conservation of all resources connected with running waters and shall look to the protection of these resources from monopoly and to their administration in the interests of the people.

recommend that the Congress be make suitable provision proving the inland waterways of the United States at a rate commensurate with the needs of the people as determined by competent authority, and we suggest that such provision meet these requisites, viz.: expert framing of a definite policy, certainty of continuity and coordination of plan and work, expert initiative in the choice of projects and the succession of works, freedom in selection of projects in accordance. lom in selection of projects in accordance with terms of cooperation and the widest opportunity for applying modern business

THE HOUSE WANTS PEDIMENTS. Jealous Over the Rich Appearance of the

Senate Wing of the Capitol. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- Intense jealousy has existed from time immemorial between the House and Senate of the Congress. The green-eyed monster was fanned to fury in the House last winter when pediments were placed on the Senate wing of the Capitol. giving that end of the building a rich appearance totally lacking on the House side. Com-plaint has been made that the exterior of the House wing is plain and barren, trying on the eyes and generally inartistic. The House Committee on Library got together to day and decided to report a bill appropriating money for the pediments for the orna-mentation of the House wing of the Capitol.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate

To be United States Attorney for the Disrict of Connecticut, John T. Hobinson. Army-To be Assistant Quartermasterwith rank of Colonel, Lieut.-Col. George Ruhlen: Deputy Quartermaster-General to be Deputy Quartermaster-General with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major John Quartermaster to be Quartermaster with rank of Major, Capt, William E.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26,-These army orders have

Second Lieut, Joseph D. Park, Fourth Cavalry, from acting quartermaster at Boston to join his egiment. Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, Coast Artillery, from 130th Company to Fort Monroe as instructor at coast

These navy orders have been issued:
Commander S. S. Wood, from duty as aide to Admiral of the Navy to the idaho, as executive officer.
Lieut, H. V. Butler, to duty as aide to the Admiral of the Navy.
Surgeon V. C. B. Means, placed on the retired Assistant Surgeon E. W. Brown to naval medical school, Washington.

EDUCATORS ROOSEVELT TO

PRESIDENT TELLS TEACHERS WHAT TO TEACH.

He Trusts Our Schools Will More and More Train Toward and Not Away From the Farm and Workshop, and Educate Alike Brain and Hand of the Craftsman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- A speech on the ducation of children and youth was delivered by President Roosevelt this afternoon. The occasion of it was a reception given at the White House to the delegates who are attending the convention of the National Educational Association in Washington. There were more than fourteen hundred of them, and the big East room was not big enough to hold them all. Those who could not find standing room in the apartment stood in the main corridor within sound of Mr. Roosevelt's voice. The Presi-

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: Of all the bodies citizens that I have received here at the White House there is none which occupies a more important relation than yours-I am tempted to say none has come that has occupled as important a relation to the nationbecause you men and women who deal with education, who represent the great American policy of education for all children, provided by the public as the prime duty of the public, bear a relation to the family, a relation to the future of our whole people, such as no other like number of individuals can bear. I own six of the children that you educate and I am prepared to extend cordial sympathy to some of you.

Seriously, friends, it is idle for any man to talk of despairing of the future of this country or feeling unduly alarmed about it if he will come in contact with you here and with the forces that you represent. Fundamentally this country is sound, morally no ess than physically. Fundamentally in its family life and in the outside activities of its individuals the country is better and not worse than it formerly was. This does not mean that we are to be excused if we fail to war against rottenness and corruption, if we fail to contend effectively with the forces of evil: and they waste their time who ask me to withhold my hand from dealing there with. But it is worth while to smite the wrong for the very reason that we are confident that the right will ultimately prevail.

In the arst place I trust that more and more our people will see to it that the schools train toward and not away from the farm and the We have spoken a great deal about the dignity of labor in this country, but we have not acted up to our spoken words for in our education we have tended to proceed upon the assumption that the educated man was to be educated away from and not oward labor. The great nations of medi val times who left such marvelous works of architecture and art behind them were able to do so because they educated alike the brain and hand of the craftsman. We, too, in our turn must show that we understand the law which decrees that a people which loses physical address invariably deteriorates so that our people shall understand that the good carpenter, the good blacksmith, the good mechanic, the good famer, really do fill the most important positions in our land and that it is an evil thing for them and for the nation to have their sons and daughters forsake the work which if well and efficiently performed means more than any other work for our people as a whole.

One thing that I would like to have you teach your pupils is that whether you call the money gained salary or wages does not make any real difference, and that if by working hard with your hands you get more than if you work with your head only it does not atone for it to call the smaller amount salary. The term "dignity of labor" implies that manual labor is as dignified as mental labor; as of course it is. Indeed the highest kind of labor is that which makes the demands upon the qualities of both head and hand, of heart, brain and body. Physical prowess, physical address, are necessities; they stand on a level with intellect, and only below character. Let us show that we regard the position of the who works with his hands as being ordinarily and in good faith as important and dignified and as worthy of consideration as that of business man or professional man. We need to have a certain readjustment of values in this country, which must primarily come through the efforts of just you men and on here and the men and women like you throughout this land

I want to see our education directed more and more toward training boys and girls back to the farm and the shop, so that they will be first rate farmers, first rate mechanics, fit to work with the head and to work with the hands and realizing that work with the hands is just as honorable as work with the head. In addition I want to see a training that will make every boy, every girl leaving the public schools of the nation feel impelled so to carry himself or herself that the net result when his or her life has been lived shall be an addition to the sum total of decent living and achievement for the nation, and have them understand that they are never going to amount to much in the big things they don't first amount to something in the little things.

At the morning session of the association the following officers were elected: President, W. H. Elson of Cleveland; first vice-

dent, W. H. Elson of Cleveland; first vice-president, David B. Johnson of Rock Hill, S. C.; second vice-president, Miss Ida Bender of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, A. C. Nelson of Salt Lake City, Utah. Oklahoma city was selected as the next meeting place of the association. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Educa-tion of New York, addressed the delegates this evening on "Desirable Uniformity and Diversity in American Education."

Coolidge's Nomination Confirmed WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Louis A. Coolidge of Massachusetts to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles P. Granfield of Missouri to be First Assistant Post-

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

LENTENTIDE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The metaphorical "sackcloth and ashes" of Lent lose much of their penitential severity when donned amidst the cheerful surroundings of Atlantic City.

There is no better place in which to rest during the period of enforced social inactivity than this delightful City by the Sea.

Its magnificent hotels are models of comfort and ease; its seven-mile-long steel Boardwalk presents a constantly moving panorama of life

The comfortable rolling chairs and the sun parlors are attractive to the ladies, while the menfolk delight in the many outof-door diversions and the perfectly kept golf course at the

Theatres presenting the latest attractions of the mimic-world; concerts by well-known bands on the fine piers extending far out into the Atlantic, and a thousand and one amusement features serve to round out the social pleasure of day and evening.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the Standard Route to Atlantic City from all sections. Two fast through express trains leave New York every week day, with parlor car and standard coach accommodations, at 9.55 A. M. and 2.55 P. M., making the run to Atlantic City in three hours. Extra service is provided during the Lenten season and at Easter.

ATTACKS NEW YORK BANKS. CHIEF STANDPATTER TALKS Senator Culberson Intimates That They

Were Responsible for Money Panic. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Aldrich currency bill was made the order of unfinished business in the Senate this afternoon on motion of Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. This gives the bill the legislative right of way in the Senate to the exclusion of all other business after 2 o'clock each day and in-

sures its passage at an early date. Senator Culberson of Texas addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He opened by commending the proposed amendment of Sepator Owen of Oklahoma forbidding the deposit of public funds in any banks to be loaned or used for speculative purposes. Mr. Culberson explained that he intended to support the amendment. But he intended to offer certain amendments himself having the same general object in view, he said.

Mr. Culberson declared that there were two great underlying causes of the widespread panic-one was the reserve holdings in central reserve cities and the other "illegitimate He characterized the latter banking." tendency as being "born of that most sordid of all human cravings-riches without labor.

He insisted that prompt legislation was demanded to put a check upon speculative tendencies. He dwelt on the importance tendencies. He dwelt on the importance of his amendment requiring interior banks to keep their reserves in their vaults and not in reserve cities. "When the panic came," he said, "the New York banks held \$285,000,000 of the reserves of banks in other parts of the country. At the same time the amount of their speculative loans on stocks and bonds was \$251,000,000. During the period of financial stringency from the period of financial stringency from August till December New York banks reduced their reserve indebtedness only \$10,000,000 but increased their demand or speculative loans over \$50,000,000. The New York banks during the period of the panic were selling money at extortionate rates to the interior banks whose reserves they held."

Discussing financial conditions, Mr. Culberson charged that the panic was not due to business or industrial conditions, but was "precipitated by men who desired to fatten up on national disaster." He de-clared that the New York banks held more money at the time the panic was precipi-tated in October than ever before; that there was a larger per capita circulation, and that the cause of panie was "a demand for liquidation and a resulting collapse of the gigantic gambling swindle on the New York Stock Exchange." He characterized the action of the banks in suspending payments as "illegal and unjustiflable."

SENATOR NELSON ON THE PANIC. He Said It Was Due to Stock Gambling and

Not to Shortage of Currency. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Senator Nelson of Minnesota in a speech on the Aldrich currency bill to-day said that the recent money panic had started right in New York among the big banks and over call loans on stock gambling, and he thought it rather cheeky for the bankers of that city under the circumstances to lay the stringency to demands for money to move the crops. The Western banks had had plenty of money for that purpose, but the New York banks would not pay over what they owed the Western banks. Now if some little bank like the one in his home town, which, by the way, never stopped cash payments, had done what that great aggregation of New York banks had done it would have been promptly closed by the Comptroller

f the Currency. He therefore thought it was with very poor grace that the great New York bankers came to Congress and said: "You need not pay any attention to the small banks; they are of very little account." The panic had clearly demonstrated the fact that it was the big banks in New York that had exhibited the greatest lawlessness in stopping payments, and if they had not tied up the reserves of the other banks throughout the country there would have been no panic outside of New York city. That the panic was due to stock gambling

and not to a shortage of currency Mr. Nelson pointed to the fact that the per capital circulation was at that time the highest in the history of the country. In the efforts to stop the disturbance \$100,000,000 gold had been imported, the Government had deposited an additional \$50,000,000 or so in the banks and the banks had taken out \$50,000,000 on \$60,000 additional circulation. But all \$50,000,000 additional circulation. these measures had proved futile. They had not stopped the panic. How, he asked, had it been stopped? Why, by the simple method of stopping payments. That was the modern method of stopping panics. It was very effective, but to his mind absolutely lawless.

lutely lawless.

Mr. Nelson denounced the reserve system of the banking laws as vicious and said the lesson taught by the panic was that it was the greatest evil in bringing about the late disturbance.

LILLEY WANTS MORE TIME. Has Committee on Rules Defer Action on His Submarine Scandal Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- At the request of Representative Lilley of Connecticut the House Committee on Rules agreed to-day to defer action on Mr. Lilley's resolution providing for an investigation of the conduct of the Electric Boat Company and the Holland Boat Company in connection with past and proposed legislation before Congress. In making the request Mr. Lilley said he desired to correct his oral statement before the committee yesterday in regard to members of the House Com-mittee on Naval Affairs. The Committee on Rules will meet to-morrow for the further consideration of Mr. Lilley's alegations.

Representative Ellis of Oregon, a member hepresentative Lilis of Oregon, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, called on Speaker Cannon to-day and demanded that an investigation be made into Mr. Lilley's allegations. The resolution of Mr. Lilley should be reported favorably in justice to the Naval Committee, Mr. Ellis

The standing committee of Washington orrespondents continued its inquiry to-day in regard to Mr. Lilley's allegation that members of the press galleries of Con-gress were employed by the Electric Boat Company. The standing committee ex-pects to report its findings before the end of the week.

Senate Passes Bill to Codify Criminal Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Senate today finally passed the bill codifying and revising the criminal laws of the United States. The bill embodying the report of the joint committee of Congress which reviewed the work of the codification commission appointed in 1897 was considered and completed in 1897 was considered and completed in committee of the whole Monday. To-day, after one or two unim-portant amendments were considered, the bill was passed.

Movements of Naval Vessels. Washington, Feb. 26.—The collier Cæsar has arrived at Hampton Roads and the

supply ship Supply at Guam. The gunboat Des Moines has sailed from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, the gunhampton koads for Guantanamo, the gun-boat Scorpion from Charleson for Key West, the gunboat Montgomery from Key West for Pensacola, the torpedo boats Porter, Tingey, De Long, Blakely and Thornton from Charleston for Key West.

Public Buildings Authorized. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Public buildings

to cost the sums designated were authorized by bills favorably reported to the Senat by bills favorably reported to the Senate to-day by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds as follows:
Lewiston, Idaho, \$85,000; Rock Springs, Wyo., \$85,000; Rochester, N. H., \$80,000; Beatrice, Neb., \$50,000; Missoula, Mon., \$130,000; Lagrange, Ga., \$50,000; Wilmington, N. C., (custom house) \$400,000; Appleton, Wis., \$75,000; Cordale, Ga., \$50,000; Peru, Ind., \$80,000.

DALZELL DOESN'T BELIEVE IN TARIFF REVISION.

But Adds That if the Republicans Win the Tariff May Be Revised at a Special Session of Congress—Believes We Need Maximum and Minimum Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Mr. Dalzell (Rep. Pa.), who was named chief of the "standpatters" by Champ Clark in his recent speech in the House, opened general debate in the House of Representatives to-day, the Army Appropriation bill being the pending pusiness. Speaking of tariff revision he

"Personally, I do not believe that there is any necessity for a general revision of our tariff laws. I believe, however, that it is well to recognize the claims of those who think there should be some revision, and I am inclined to believe that unless there should be a change of sentiment in the meantime the Republican convention when it meets next June will promise that the subject shall be considered.

"If the Republican party should prevail at the next election I believe the tariff will be revised at a special session of Congress following immediately upon the inauguration of the President. When revised it will be revised in strict accordance with the Republican theory of protection, so as to furnish adequate protection to every American industry and to the wage of every American workman. The tariff will be revised up or down as may be necessary to make it really protective.

"I believe, furthermore, that we need a maximum and minimum tariff in order to meet the conditions created by foreign nations which have such systems. There will in no event be any tariff commission. The men who made the Constitution entrusted to the representatives of the people elected every two years the exclusive prerogative of initiating revenue measures. During all our history the House of Representatives has jealously guarded that prerogative, ne ver surrendered it, and, both Democratic and Republican Representatives in this respect standing on a common platform, never will." [Applause.]

Mr. Dalzell spoke nearly two hours and

was frequently applauded No particular part of Mr. Dalzell's speech pleased more, judging from he applause given, than his tribute to the late Secretary o State John Hay. Closing a recital of the diplomatic triumphs of Secretary Hay h said he was "a diplomat who gave the lie to the maxim of Tallyrand that the office of language is to conceal thought of language is to conceal thought and taught the world that truth is as essential and potential n international diplomacy as in the domain of private contract; an author whos pen was as gracefu as that of Addison, as sweetly sympathetic as that of Burns and as virile and incisive as that of Junius: one who, with almost the modesty and sensit veness of a woman, combined the robust fibre of the manliest of men, an object at once of both admiration and

Gen. Sherwood (Dem., Ohio) followed, advocating the passage of his bill to give

\$1 a day annual pension to 175,000 veterans of the civil war.

Mr. Sherwood presented a number of petitions signed by old soldiers for the passage of the bill. One of them unrolled extended from the clerk's desk to the lobby in the rear of the cents and archibition the in the rear of the seats, and exhibiting this he said: "This petition, at one end of which is a Democrat from Ohio and at the other a Democrat from Wisconsin [Mr. Murphy] is signed by old soldiers who made Abraham Lincoln great. I call attention to the fact that when it is presented to the House sever members of that patriotic body, the Repub ican party, are in their seats. I had hoped that that Moses of the Repub-licans, the floor leader who is to lead them out of the wilderness [Mr. Payne of New York] would be here with his Claude Mel-notte voice, his Jack Falstaff manner and Wilkins Micawber smile to move to pass this bill, and we would help him with our votes. It would make him the most poplar man in the country and his nomination and applause.]

After further debate the r ading of the army bill was begun for approval or amendment.
Without change five pages of the bill were

COXEY IN WASHINGTON AGAIN But Has No Army Behind Him-Has Two Bills to Cure the lils of Which He Complains

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Coxey is in town again - "General" Jacob S. Coxey of Massilion. Ohio, who came here fourteen years ago at the head of an "army" of 400 of the unemployed. At that time Coxey was arrested for walking on the grass of the Capitol grounds in his haste to present a petition to the representatives of the people. He did not get inside the Capitol building on that beautiful May morning, but when he appeared there to-day no brass buttoned minion of the law barred his progress.

To those who surrounded him in the Capitel Coxey said he had no intention of organ fixing another army, but would keep up his fight for the masses. In the spring, he said, he would start on a tour which would ex tend throughout the United States.

"I will travel in a private car," said "General" Coxey. "I will take with me a circus tent in which to hold meetings. My camnaign will be one of education. to point out to the people the defects in the present money system—start a backfire on their Representatives in Congress, so to speak. Oh, no, I am not a partisan; I attack the system and not the parties." Coxey is here on a mission. He brought along with him two bills, either of which if enacted into law would correct the ills

of which so much complaint is made.
"I want Congress to pass a bill." said
Coxey, "authorizing a new issue of \$150,000,000 in currency." This should, he said, be 000 in currency." This should, he said, be at once expended in making public improve-ments, thus taking care of the unemployed. The second bill that Coxey would have Congress pass authorizes the Secretary Congress pass authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to accept non-interest paying bonds of States, Territories, counties and municipalities as a basis for full legal tender notes, such bonds to be redeemed at the rate of about 4 per cent. a year, this 4 per cent. to apply on the principal. Coxey is not hopeful of having his bills passed at this session. "It will take time,"

ne said. Coxey spoke fondly of the army which Coxey spoke fondly of the army which he led into Washington in the spring of 1894.
"It was organized in a good cause," he said. "On reaching the Capitol grounds our attention was directed to the signs. Keep off the grass.' Then we were told to get. We did." Then Coxey handed out copies of the song entitled "Coxey's On the Grass." One stanza reads as follows: Oh, I've been down to Washington, that city of

was there the morning that Coxey struck the It was fun to see the plutocrats and hear the gold bugs squeal As they marched along three hundred strong the

Coxey looks healthy, is evidently pros-perous and satisfied with himself and the world. He will remain here a week or so in conference with members of the House and the Senate.

n Behalf of Discharged Negro Soldiers Washington, Feb. 26.-Senator Foraker co-day introduced a bill to correct the military records of the colored men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry who were discharged without honor for participating in the shooting up of Brownsville, Tex., August

It provides for the removal of the stigma of discharge without honor, for their reenlistment in the army and payment of the amounts due them for the time they were out of the service. The bill is along the lines of the resolution offered in the Military Committee yeaterday by Senator Forsker. Committee yesterday by Senator Foraker when the vote was taken on the report of the committee's investigation.

DEFENDS OUR WARSHIPS.

Bear Admiral Capps Replies to the Charges Made by Henry Reuterdahl.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Rear-Admiral Washington Lee Capps, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, was heard before the Commit tee on Naval Affairs of the Senate to-day in answer to the charges made by Henry Reuterdahl against methods of naval construction.

He regarded the most serious criticisms in the Reuterdahl article as those relating to insufficient freeboard, insufficient gun heights and alleged improper location of the main waterline armor belt. He quoted the British naval authorities in support of the high freeboard and cited the Royal Sovereign of the British navy as an illustration.

Senator Tillman was interested in the reference in the Reuterdahl article to the hole in the Japanese ship Mikasa. Admiral Capps explained that from his investigation of the character of the injury to the Mikasa he did not believe it was on the armore section.

The Admiral paid his compliments to Henry Reuterdahl, who, he said, did not show "even superficial knowledge" in the article he had written. He referred to Reuterdahl's title given in the magazine article "Associate Member of the Naval Institute" and read from the rules of the institute to show that "any person from civil life interested in the navy" could become an associate member on payment of \$3 a year.

Asked by Senator Gallinger to compare the fighting qualities of the South Carolina with the Dreadnought, Admiral Capps said he would rather command the South Carolina in action than the Dreadnought. The South Carolina's armament was more efficient in his judgment than that of the Dreadhought. Her target area was less and her hought. Her target area was less and her broadside equal to that of the Dreadnought. At the same time he believed the Delaware, authorized by Congress to meet the Dreadnought type, was a superior fighting machine to her English sister ship.

Replying to the Reuterdahl criticism regarding the arrangement of ammunition stores and hoists, Admiral Capps declared that none of the accidental explosions on

that none of the accidental explosions on American naval vessels had been due to grains of powder dropping from the breech. He denied that the naval constructors had changed their plans from the direct hoist to the interrupted hoist because they had discovered an error in the former plan. There were other considerations for the change, mainly to increase the rapidity of

the firing.

When the committee assembled for the afternoon session Admiral Capps submitted a statement regarding the Delaware to re-fute the charge that the department had refused to accept designs or suggestions from outside marine architects. Invita-tions were, made through circulars to the tions were, made through circulars to the public to submit designs. Nine outside designs were submitted. Each was considered by an unprejudiced board, which voted on each detail of the design separately and unanimously voted the Naval Board of Construction design the best.

This concluded the testimony of Admiral Capps and he was excused. It was decided that Rear-Admiral Mason, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, should be called to-morrow morning to advise the

called to-morrow morning to advise the committee as to turret construction and

committee as to turret construction and ammunition house.

Just before the committee adjourned Chairman Hale read a letter he had received from S. S. McClure of McClure's Magazine, suggesting that Lieut.-Commander C. T. Vogelgesang, who commands the President's yacht Mayflower, be summoned to testify as an expert as to surret construction, and that Lieut.-Commander Hill be invited to give his views on the armor belt at the water line. Mr. McClure wished the committee to know that neither officer had contributed in any way to the Reuterdahl article. Both officers way to the Reuterdahl article. Both office be summoned.

will be summoned.

Mr. Tillman suggested the desirability of calling Commander Bradley Fiske, whose criticism of naval construction agreed in many points with that of Reuterdahl. He will probably be called

POEM ON ROOSEVELT.

Tennessee Statesman Finds Him Good. but Wishes Him Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- In the course of debate in the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Houston (Dem., Tenn.) devoted some time to the President's recent message and described Mr. Roosevelt as fol-

"I wish that the conversion of the President to sound doctrine were more thorough. He has shown some feeble impulses, but he has been unable to shake off the 'body of death' of Republicanism. He seems a warrior tried. He can boldly speak and fairly ride. But the President of a great nation that can support or tolerate the sys-tem of taxation that produces and promotes the very evils he so loudly condemns, and advise a postponement of their correction, is still 'in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity.' There are many things about him to admire. 'Grant him brave, but wild as Bracklin's thundering wave.' Many noble impulses seem to spring from his strong mind, but sometimes it is as the garden of the sluggard, in which vile and filthy weeds spring up to choke out the fair and wholesome blossoms."

FOR MILITARY EDUCATION. Archbishop Ireland Urges Federal Aid to Military Schools.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul to-day appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to urge a favorable report on the Haskins bill, which provides that the Government shall in part support certain military schools and colleges throughout the United States. The measure is designed "to promote military education in civil institution prescribes five classes of schools which shall receive support from the Government, receive support from the Government, authorizing payments to such institutions ranging from \$50 to \$100 for each ablebodied student enrolled. Archbishop Ireland urged the passage of the bill on the ground that it would result in the training in military tactics and use of arms of a large body of young men who would be capable of taking command of troops in time of war. time of war.

THOUGHT THEY WERE WIVES.

Mock Marriages at an Affinity Ball Coney Disturb Some of the Girls.

An affinity ball was held under the aus pices of the Pride of Coney Island Lodge. Foresters of America, at Stauch's Coney Island dancing pavilion on Tuesday night. at which several hundred couples were married in fun by Philip Perry, a real estate man, who was master of ceremonies. I being leap year the opposite sex were privi leged to propose to any man who the hall and the girl who was led to the altar the largest number of times, no matter whether she popped the question herself or was asked, was declared the belle.

was asked, was declared the belle.

Miss Agnes Burke, a pretty telephone operator in the Coney Island exchange, took the prize, beating her nearest rival by about fifty marriages. It was said that some of the proposals she received were in earnest, but she denied last night that she took any of them seriously.

When it became known yesterday that Mr. Perry, who officiated at all the marriages, is a notary public there was con-

Mr. Perry, who officiated at all the marriages, is a notary public there was constructed and own Coney Island way and some of the girls consulted lawyers to find out just where they stood. The report was circulated that as Mr. Perry is empowered by law to perform a marriage Tuesday night's ceremonies were legal. The girls who didn't know that it is first necessary to get a license became secret and didn't get a license became scared and didn' lose any time to learn their status.

Any man who refused an offer of marriage at the ball was fined 25 cents and put in "prison" until a friend put up the where-withal. He wasn't permitted to pay his own fine, but every marriage cost him 10 cents.

Our rain coats do not fade -- do not grow rusty. Two results: We are safe in making them in fancy shades and herringbone weaves; the man who buys one can put it to all the uses of a light weight overcoat. Cut long and full.

\$20 to-\$32.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY ASTOR PLACE & FOURTH AVE.N.Y.



Special Reduction

Sold all winter at \$6 and \$7, now

\$4.25 Marked down for the next

few days only to introduce The Stetson Shop,

9 CORTLANDT ST.

WORK 7 DAYS A WEEK FOR HAFFEN Although as Free Laborers They Won't

Work Too Hard.

In the continued investigation yesterday of Borough President Haffen it was brought out that it is the practice to allow foremen. assistant foremen and laborers of the different departments to work seven days a week, or at least to pay them for seven days a week the year round. Commissione Mitchel was particularly interested in the cases of a number of foremen and laborers who were employed on the highways. The books showed that they had worked every

day of last year. "How could they work when the highways were snowed under?" Mr. Mitchel

"I haven't got the details here," Mr. Haffen answered, "but I suppose that the condition of the highways made it necessary for the gangs to be out working. Mr. Mitchel pointed out that Foreman

Schaffelberger of the sewer department had had fifteen men working under him every Sunday. "Well, I don't know what work they were doing, but I gave orders that no man should be paid for Sunday work who didn't work at least eight hours on the Sunday," was Mr. Haffen's reply.

"I find that on November 15, 1906, after the Commissioners of Accounts had in-spected the books of the Department of Highways the force of men belonging to that department who were paid for Sunday work was reduced from 95 to 45. How do

you explain that?"
"Well, that was toward the end of the year and perhaps the money was getting low," answered Mr. Haffen. low, answered Mr. Haffen.
Mr. Haffen said that men would not work
so hard for the city as they would for a

contractor. Asked to explain, he said:
"Men working for a free city feel that
they are free men and not slaves. They
will not be driven and will not allow the
club to be held over them, metaphorically speaking, as is done sometimes by private contractors. The civil service regulations contractors. The civil service regulations provide that a man must have a certain amount of education before he can become an employee of the city, and as men become more educated they become more indepenlent and less willing to be treated like

So labor costs the city more than it does contractor, he said.

The investigation will be continued to-

POSTUM.

SHE LOST IT Sallow Complexion Went Glimmering

What is more natural than that a lady hould want a beautiful complexion? There is one sure way to secure and maintain a good skin if nature has been even a

little kind on the start. Proper food, deep breathing, pure air and one must absolutely avoid coffee and tea, as these beverages ultimately produce a bilious, sallow skin. Anything that causes dyspepsia or indigestion, or interferes with the liver prevents the nutrition necessary for making good blood and a fair com-

"For years," writes a N. J. girl, "I was a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia and palpitation of the heart. These occurred more especially in the morning when it was my

custom to take a cup of coffee only. "One day I tried a sample of Postum Food Coffee prepared by a demonstrator in a store. I liked it so well that I began to use is regularly. That was several months ago, and today I am entirely free from the old trouble, besides having gained considerable in

"My complexion which was sallow and muddy has cleared beautifully. Tea and coffee have been banished from our table. and Postum is used in its place three times a day.

"By carefully following directions on the package (boiling it well) we have a rich and satisfying drink and the entire family enjoy knowing that we can drink as much as we like with beneficial results. *There has been marked improvement in

the health of each, and as there has been no other change in our habits, the credit must be given to Postum." There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville,"